THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

Ampsements To-Day.

Billon Opera House-The Matcotta. Bunnell's Museum Briedway and 9th st. Medison Square Theater The Professor. Metropolitan Concert Hatt-Concett. Union Square I heater-Coney Island.

Subscription Rates.

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The President's debility, the result of Monday's operation, was mentioned in the bulletins from the White House yesterday, but the attending physicians said that they had looked for a period of weakness, and were not alarmed by it. Last night the patient was said to be resting comfortably.

A Dangerous Experiment with President Garfield.

We trust that President GARPIELD's mind was perfectly clear, and in its full natural working order yesterday at noon when he signed the "important public document to which his signature was indispensable, and which is referred to in the despatch sent by Mr. BLAINE to London immediately

The advices sent from his bedside to the Evening Post of this city just after midday gave sundry details to the effect that his deal of anxiety about the immediate future. The bulletin from the doctors issued half an hour after 12 o'clock, noon, said that he was "getting through the day in a very satisfactory manner," but that he still suf-

at this crisis of his case, the President's strain, from any distraction over the business of the Government, from any continuous thought upon political questions, and from any grave exercise respecting important public documents, like those to which Mr. BLAINE alludes.

It is beyond doubt that any serious mental effort just now would be very apt to endanger his life, would be very certain to increase the fever which is indicated by his pulse, and would surely retard the processes of recovery which depend upon the utmost

quiet and care. The doctors have undoubtedly made Mr. BLAINE aware of these facts, and we should suppose he must have obtained their consent before he laid before their patient the important public document to which his signature was indispensable. Asking a man in President GARFIELD's condition to consider and sign such a document appears to be a very perilous experiment.

The New York Democracy and the Coming Election.

The practical qualities of the Democracy of New York will be put to the test in the approaching campaign. The election will be of unusual importance, and the result will determine whether the party in this State is competent to meet the present emergency; and whether it has a future.

At the sixteen general elections since the war, the Democrats have carried their State ticket seven times, the Republicans have carried theirs seven times, and twice equally divided between them. These facts that New York is a doubtful State. and is likely to be captured by whichever party is the more harmonious, vigilant, and

The New York Republicans are at this moment torn asunder by feuds of such bitterness as cannot fail to cripple the energies of the party in the coming elections. It might be supposed, therefore, that the Democrats could not fail to elect their State ticket in November by a heavy majority. If, therefore, through bickerings and rivalries in their ranks, or by anathy in the canvass, they should be beaten, the effect upon the party throughout the country would be very disastrous. Indeed, it might be generally regarded as foreshadowing the result of the next Presidential contest. The Democrats need not hope to elect the President in 1881 without the vote of New York. If, in the present demoralized condition of the Republican party, the Democrats cannot so conduct themselves as to elect their ticket by an overwhelming majority, who will place any confidence in their promises in regard to

The loss of the State by the Democrats this fail would be very seriously felt. Indeed, it would exert a most disastrous influence on the party everywhere. It might even raise the question in many quarters whether it would not be best to disband the existing organization, and reorganize for the support of genuine Democratic principles on a difterent basis, and under wiser leaders.

the vote of the State three years hence?

Eight Presidents.

knon's other campaign properties, when he | has been able to recover during the present has served the purpose for which he was summer by an analogous proposition, we cannot doubt that these teatures of his pro-

brought out.

Mr. Gnow's latest deliverance is es- gramma will prove useful to Gambetta, pocially refreshing. The statesman told whom French workingmen have long been the reporter that he was glad Gen. accustomed, in spite of M. Rocumpour's Galfrien was going to get well, be- invective, to regard as their true friend.

allow the President to appoint Judges and foreign Ministers, but all other offices he self is driven into taking office. would place at the disposal of the eight other Presidents. In like manner Mr. Grow would divide up all other duties and responsibilities of the Executive, so that all hands might have an agreeable and easy job of it. This, It will readily be seen, would promote unity and harmony in the Administration, and make our Government one of the most remarkable in the world. It would eclipse Mr. Californ's dual executive completely, being a reform just eight times more radical than

that Mr. Californ devised. It may be asked what the President will do when Mr. Grow's plan goes into operation. Well, he is to be dignified and comfortable, and when not otherwise amusing himself, he will be allowed to make recommendations to Congress. His office will hold to the general Government a relation somewhat like that which the late Revenue Commissioner held to the Treasury Department.

Such are the striking views of this thoughtful statesman, endorsed by Mr. WHITELAW REID's young man. We are pleased to see them. They indicate progress in political science. Such things form, in the language of our esteemed stock-lobbing and sewingcircle neighbor, "the best thought of the country;" and if he only perseveres, we may have hopes of Mr. Grow's reaching something even more brilliant.

Gambetta's Programme and Prespects. There are signs already that Gamberra's enemies, encouraged by the defeat of the scrutin de liste, have been too hasty in prerepresented his condition as critical, and dicting the permanent eclipse of the ex-Dictator. They did not take into account pulse was still very high, that his fever | the skill in organization for which he is more was obstinate, and that there was a good | distinguished than any other French politician, or the very attractive programme which he has put forth in view of the coming general election.

We imagine that M. FERRY and those Republicans who contributed to the rejection fered from the debility following the opera- | of the scrutin de liste by the Senate are not tion, and his pulse was then as high as 110. | overpleased at the reappearance of an ex-It is required by all the physicians that, ecutive committee whose predecessor had so large a share in the triumph of three mind should be kept free from any great | years ago. This body, which, as recon- | up to the defences, he saw troops filing in to structed, is composed almost exclusively of GAMBETTA's partisans, can dictate or largely influence the nominations in a majority of the districts; and even where they have no hope of ascendancy, they can certainly turn the scale between pronounced Radicals like M. CLEMENCEAU on the one hand and the friends of M. FERRY and M. GREVY on the other. In short, the intervention of this committee gives the President of the late Chamber an advantage not unlike that possessed by those who in this country are said to have control of party machinery.

We must also bear in mind that GAMBET-TA's proposal to modify the composition of the Senate, as regards those members of that body who have been elected for life, is likely to be popular in France. One-fourth of the whole number of Senators were elected for life by the reactionary majority of the Versailles Assembly, and all vacancies which occur in the ranks of these seventy-five are filled, not directly or indirectly by the people, but by the Senate itself. It is true that, notwithstanding the presence of this element, which is in no sense representative of the national will, GAMBETTA, in his speeches at Cahors and elsewhere, some months ago, was disposed to let the Senate alone; but his defence of that body was openly based on the assumption that it would never set its face against the deliberate will of the popular Assembly. Now, if there ever was a measure which a Senate made up of such questionable elements should have hesitated to oppose, it the successful candidates have been about for this was exclusively concerned with the was the bill providing for a scrutin de liste; method of choosing the members of the lower House. The Chamber of Deputies might well assert its superior competence in a question of this kind; and it was conclusively demonstrated in 1830 that an English House of Commons would never permit the Peers to control its action in such a matter. If GAM-BETTA, therefore, has changed his ground in reference to the French Senate, it is because that body has ventured on a course which at this day would be improbable and almost inconceivable under any other parhamentary system. In his denunciation of the Senate's action, Gambetra must have the open or the secret sympathies of the

majority of the Chamber of Deputies and of

the mass of the French people.

There are other features of Gamberta's programme which cannot fail to strongly commend themselves to French Republicans. He has always favored a scheme of primary education which should be at once gratuitous, compulsory, and secular, and he now advocates more sweeping and uncompromising measures to that end than these upon which M. Franky has lately entered. But this is by no means all GaM-BETTA aims to do in this direction. He would make it possible through Government assistance, contingent upon merit, for any intelligent and industrious French couth to gain access to institutions devoted to the intermediate and higher education, and thus to qualify himiself for the liberal vocations, or for the Government service. He would thus strike a bow at the one source of inequality that begain ex-The Hon, Galusha A. Grow finds in the lists in France, in the superior portuni-Tribute a very proper medium for some | ties of instruction and advances at which very stilly opinions about what they both | the sons of rich men enjoy. Nothing could call reform of the civil service. The Trib- | more embear Gammerra to the ten embear distinct one and Mr. Grow are what Mr. Samuel | arti ans who form the bulk of Front close Weller would have designated as "a pair | tors, than a project which opens . . their on 'can." They are sweet and goody, and | children the prospect of a fair field and no soft and mawkish, in their twaddle about | favor in every walk of professional galeavor reforming things; and they are always and social life. We have still to mention | tives and the Senate shall, before it becomes found chained together to the wheel of the | two schemes advocated by GAMBET A which most villainous machine that grinds any- are sure to captivate the good will of operawhere in the name of the Republican party of | tives on the one hand and of peasant cultispoils and corporations. Mr. Gnow, it should vators on the other. He proposes that beknown, is an ornamental states man whose the State shall undertake the busiviews are of just about as much practical ness of life and accident insurvalue as those of Mr. WHITELAW REID or lance in the interest of workingmen, Mr. John Hay. The Ring people in Pennsyl- | and that it shall bestow equivalent advanvania use him as a stalking horse, painted | tages on small farmers by an insurance of | pre-ent time, how could the difficulty be over to suit each fresh occasion; but he is the crops. When we remember how much | provided for and a plan be determined upon always laid quietly away among Mr. Cam- ground oven Bismanck, distrusted as he is,

cause "his habits of thought and study, | For a week or two after the relection of as well as experience in public affairs, emi- his pet project by the Senate, the majority nently fit him to devise wholesome reforms of the Paris journals seemed to take for wherever needed." One would suppose that granted that Gamberra would prove de-Mr. Grow would be satisfied with a Presi- eidedly weaker in the forthcoming Chamber dent so "entinently fitted" for the work of | than he was in the last. Of late, however, reform and bevery auxious to see him go | there has been a change of opinion on this about that business. But unhappily he is point, and those journalists who talked as if the enterprise broke up. not auxious in that direction. He wants M.Fenny was qualified to measure strength the President's power taken from him with the man who made him, are beginning and distributed around generally. Like to predict that the present Ministry cannot all truly great reformers of the Trib- survive the reassembling of the Legislature use variety, he thinks nothing can be The truth is that Gamberra is now the only done without a radical change in the Con- man in France who has a tenacious hold on stitution. He proposes, therefore, to make the affection and the confidence of the masses seven other Presidents of the seven Cabinet | of the people. Thus intrenched, he cannot

the Administration. He would graciously through the slips and shortcomings into which he may fall when, in the end, he him-

Gen. Early's Raid on Washington.

It is not surprising that old JUBAL A. Examy should revert as often as practicable to his famous raid of 1864 up to the very defences of Washington. Of all the Confederate commanders, he came geographically the nearest to capturing the national capital. He had fully told the story in his Memoirs, yet he has just repeated it in the columns of the National Republican. Another reason why Gen. EARLY may like to dwell on this part of his career is that, shortly after, Sherrban got hold of him and sent him whirling up the Shenandoah Valley; and although EARLY more than once showed much audacity and no little skill in | trines or theories. fighting Shentdan with an inferior force, yet the ultimate result was a clean sweep for SHERIDAN.

Gen. Early's menace of Washington was projected by Lee in order to force Grant to relinquish the grip he was just beginning to get upon Petersburg. LEE believed, from past experience, that the anxiety for the national capital was great enough to make a diversion against it the surest way to reduce Grant's dangerous numerical strength around Richmond. He sent Gen. EARLY on this errand, with a force perhaps 12,509 or 13,000 strong. EARLY's northward march was made easy by the fact that when HUNTER was checked at Lynchburg, he drew aside and conducted his retreat through West Virginia, thus uncovering the Shenandoah Valley. Hunter's subsequent march toward Washington was greatly impeded; and as GRANT had swept almost all other available troops toward his own camps on the James, it turned out that Earthy, who marched rapidly, got up to Washington when the city had only a few

thousand troops to defend it. Gen. Early's present review of his campaign is directed, apparently, to showing, in reply to an adverse commentator, that he could not have entered Washington. This, however, is not at all clear. He says that just as his cavalry skirmishers were well defend them. But these were only a body of 600 dismounted cavalrymen, under Major BRIGGS. Gen. EARLY also uses the following argument:

"In addition to the troops already in Washington befor my arrival, I would have had to encounter the two divisions of the Sixth Corps and the part of the Ninetecuta Corps that had arrived, if I had attempted to enter Washington. The proposition, therefore, that I could have successfully made the attempt at any time after my arrival is simply preposterous. If I had been able to reach Washington sooner, Grant would have sent troops to its rescue sooner, and hence there was never any prospect of my capturing that city."

The latter argument is, of course, fallaclous. Gen. GRANT sent the Sixth Corps by transports to Washington as soon as he heard that Early was across the Potomac. but its advance division, under RICKETTS, only reached Gen. WALLACE, then in command at Baltimore, in season to take part in the battle on the Monocaey, which proved of great value in detaining EARLY. After that battle WALLACE fell back upon Baltimore, and EARLY had a clear course to Washington. By the afternoon of July 11 he had a strong force of infantry before Fort Stevens. On the same day the Sixth Corps was just arriving, and the Nineteenth soon after followed.

EARLY's conduct at this juncture cannot se called dashing, for probably he could have crossed the intrenchments if he had tried hard. But, on the other hand, it cannot be set down as timid. He knew that a had fought it on the Monocacy; he was had already hurried into the city all the was the object of the whole movement-the drawing of troops from Petersburg. It is true that Earthy had suggested to Gen. LEE that he might actually capture the city; but LEE replied that this would not be possible. And Earny can hardly be criticised, on membering its strong defences, for not | navy to be sent anywhere, instantly assaulting. It seems that he did prepare to assault the next morning, but then he wisely desisted, for by that time the Sixth, and Nineteenth Corps were ready

Had EARLY taken any part of the works, it does not follow that he could have held them or the city, since two full corps were at hand to expel him at once, and perhaps endanger his retreat. Still the true reason, doubtless, for his pause was that he had not been ordered or expected to attack Washington, but only to menace it. As is well remembered, the chance arrival of the Nineteenth Corps on its way from New Orleans spoiled Lan's plan, for with this to rely on, Grant only needed to detach one corps from before Petersburg.

The President's Inability.

"The protracted inability of the President to attend to his duties," remarks the Boston Post, "and the prospect of its continuance for an indefinite period, are liable to lead to trouble and complications which damand serious attention." "If Congress were in session," adds the Post, "the difficulty would at once be provided for, and a plan determined upon which would fix the political status of the Executive department in such a manner as would relieve the situation and receive the sanction of the people."

But Congress could not deal with this subeet except through legislation; and the Constitution provides that "every till which shall have passed the House of Representaa law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it with ids objections to that House in which it shall have originated." Without such action on the part of both Congress and the President no act can become a law.

Now, if Congress were in session at the when the President is so disabled that he cannot exercise the powers and duties of his office? This is a point which our esteemed contemporary in Boston does not appear to have maturely considered.

A blundering story about an enterprise over in Pike County, in which the inte Dr. HOLACE GREELLY was interested, is now circulating about the country. We are told that Dr. GREELEY founded, in 1843, an institution which he called the Sylvanian Home, where three hundred people lived and all property was held in ommon. Everything prospered, it is said, until they determined to build a temple, after which the three hundred got into disputes and

The truth is that the name of the concern was the Svivania Phalanx. It was a Fourieristic. oint stock, cooperative, industrial and agricultural association. The property was held in shares, and the dividends to labor, capital, and skill were to be made, as far as possible, according to the formula of CHARLES FOURIER, GREELET was not the sole founder of it, but the scheme was advocated in the Tribune, and officers; and lest these should not be enough. suffer any serious hart at the hands of any gained a great deal of notoriety, though other he would give tife Vice-President a share in | enemies. He can only suffer leading damage | similar undertakings rather outdid Salvania is | that is President to place of himself

attracting public attention. It did not last very long, however, but its end was not brought about through disputes concerning the erection of a temple. In fact, no temple was undertaken, but they began to build a great residence for the association under the name of a Phalanstery, that being the proper title for an associate home in the technology of Fourier. The Sylvania Phalanx failed because its lands were very poor, and there was no possibility of supporting any large number of people by agriculture in such a place. It is said that GREELEY lost \$20,000 by the failure, but we don't believe

it was so much. Other associations of a similar character likewise failed, although they were located upon better soil and in a more genial climate. In fact, so far as we are aware, all attempts to organize social life upon the associative planhave proved futile, excepting only those which have been controlled by peculiar religious doc-

The Transvanl republic has at length been right of self-government was disgraceful; it has been partly atoned for by the somewhat turdy restoration. The successful struggle of the Boers for their liberties may teach others not to despair in a good cause, no matter what may be the odds against them,

Secretary BLAINE shows signs of suffering from nervous irritability, and has about concluded to take a leave of absence from Washington, letting the Government take care of itself, as no doubt it would be able to do. This is probably the wisest thing for him, as there is likely otherwise to be a reaction after the strain on his nerves in dealing with the

Secretary Kirkwood, apparently, has heard of Agent MEEKER's fate, and has laid the lesson to heart. It is said that the Navaions. who were lately excited and restless, through dislike of their agent, GALEN EASTMAN, are now quiet again, having received assurances from the Interior Department that they shall have a new agent. Why is this decision any less sensible and business-like than telling them that their obnoxious agent is the only one they can have, and that he must be a good man because he was appointed by the authorities at Washington? Eastman may be a very good man for some purposes, and yet detested by the Navajoes. There are plenty of other men who would be liked by them. It is a good sign for the new Indian administration that it does not repeat the folly of the MEERER case.

NORTHAZEE WAKAYAMA, the Japanese commissioner who was sent here to study American finances, seems to have finished that branch of his education with no little personal experience of our financial workings. Since his return to Japan he has been regularly transmitting funds for five years to have his daughter educated here. He now claims to have found out that this money was misused. His fellow Japs will probably have the laugh against him on his knowledge of American money matters. They will tell him that they could have suffered in pocket, as he claims to have done, without going all the way to America for the purpose.

The informal machine is familiarizing itself with ordinary life in rather an alarming way; and somehow it seems just now to specially affect the temperance question. Only a few days ago some citizens out West used a dynamits bomb in the effort to blow up an obnexious liquor saloon; now, in Scituate, a clockwork machine was used for burning down a house and barn, and it is surmised that liquor dealers were concerned in the work, as the owner was an ardent enforcer of the law against them. In former days ordinary incenduarism would have been thought sufficient, but nowadays there is a rage for crime by clockwork.

Cambridge people are said to be willing to give three million dollars, besides the free use part of the Sixth Corps was at hand, for he | of some very valuable lands, partly covered hardly to be blamed for pre-uming that | nual profit, to have the Boston World's Pair GRANT, with the advantage of shorter lines, within their domains. The contrast is almost

The Newfoundlanders are interested in the rumor that two American war vessels will visit them. Probably they are so unused to seeing even one of these craft that two of them arriving at Washington on July 11, and re- | seems an enormous proportion of the American

A Letter from a Man Indicted for Murder.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sier I am a prisoner in the Tombs, where I have been cooffned for over six months, charged with liaving shot down an aged and respectable lady, for no other teason than that and mindly asserted the algority and respectability of her me, and because she wouldn't allowing to live rest

It must seem strange and very improbable that a same it a solver mon a could do such a thing; verthat is what THE NEW and all other papers, have acquired me of havguione. There never had a chance to tell my side of the story, and the papers, with ten exceptions have never neglected an apportunity to show me, and to blacken my character. I would be much object there-ture, if you would have this brief published in Tax-ex. It must take up too much space to give at the detay of the shooting, and I will therefore morely wast that I must take New Cove, whom I shot a single or it for root, but nover been ordered to leave her house, but ever eleculate to cumulations at risk about her, and had

exectimentments of I don't done flaving shot for, but I do deny having bought the problem in the incommuned shooting her with it. It shows to we will can't be be post, and as I have been indicated and will be treed for murder in the first.

ture. Lexicol to be barged for it. The sax stated that my across would be recently, and I would like to know how you hand out what on donce would be. The meanity design, I am around colde't work in my case, as I am not a rich man; be roles. I don't want to make use of a pica so often entered

at a desence of a wardly assaults.

I have better set a single moment regretted having shot intellisheders. Mrs. Crave and if I have severe in hited a greater amin miner life than I did when I thelber, then I will do a saint. I amawate that have g in New York is as good as played out, yet now and bon some poor doub has got to swing, but I am not airsol of it. Many animogent min has been convenient and possible for a crime he never committed; and a structual entity explanar against me, lending to show that I committed a premodutated interder may be strong to to send one to the guillows, I have thought it hest

not to make any devenor at all. I have given up my lawyer, and when I go to court to be tend, I will mere be give now account of the shooting, and then is take jury downto me what they please. Uneversemed in my numbers to should be nevel, but I don't be twenty for drawing shot this one, even if I minto ham for it.

She softered almost five months, and shed a slow and eritic denti. I will may enter for about thirty innotes. Yours respectfully. WE SI BOUND. Tours, Aug. 0.

The American Way of Bathing Attacked by a Foreigner.

To the Entrop of The Sux-Sir: Is it considered proper among refined reciple of thus country for unmarried failes and gentlem in who are not relations to bathe together at the public tailing reactis?
It seems to me that there is a great deal of immodesty in this practice, as wen at comey bland and other places where I have visited.
It appears to be in very that there for a lady, wearing

nly a single scant garment, to accompany a gentlemus who is only a mere as quantitative. Hits the water, and go through a series of genometry performances with turn, and it is certainly not conducte to good mornis.

New York, Aug 9. Formusa.

Worthy of Gen. Hancock. From the New York Francisco Journal.

We met last week a lady of a family resident on therefore's 1-land. She had us that some July 2, when both darfield was should be Hancock had record to go to under a good had be is very tout at We could meane galant old. ten Phis Gravam of the strainment Victims making Pennsylvania "Tris not proper that I accept lestive enterthinments while the President, ex-officio my commander inchief, is howering facturers lite and death."
Who will say the age of chivalry is inseed whom a hador General of the army deteated by the lavish use of ones in New York, thus holds himself toward the man

The Views of Another Lawyer,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The subject of the relations between the President and the Vice-President, in case of the former's disability, discussed by you and your correspondent "Constitution," is interesting, and its importance is not exaggerated. The view taken by your correspondent seems too narrow and literal. The provision of the Constitution devolving the Presidential duties on the Vice-President "in case of inability to discharge the powers and duties," is to be read in connection with the provision authorizing Congress to fix the succession (after the President and Vice-President), and which reads; "Such officer shall not accordingly until the disability is removed." This shows what the framers of the Constitution meant by " inability," namely one that might end or be removed, whereby the

original incumbent would resume his functions. Suppose the President should, by a sudden blow or stroke of disease, be rendered abrecatablished, thanks to the valor and patriot- | solutely unconscious for one, two, or six hours. ism of its people. The act of taking away their | We should have a President for the time being utterly disabled. Would any one pretend that during that one, two, or six hours the Vice-President could intrude himself into the office? Still less could any one pretend that, after the lapse of that time and upon the return of conciousness, the President was excluded from the office for the remainder of his term.

Moreover, President Garfield has at no time been disabled within the meaning of the Constitution. The exercise of official functions does not depend on the use of any limb or physical function, or on sitting in his seat in the Cabinet, or at his official desk, or on sitting or standing at all. His mind has always been active. There is reason to believe that it has been exercised about public affairs. He has determined for himself, under the advice of physicians, that he should for the time being

postpone acting upon official business. That is In itself an official exercise of discretion. There are two cases in which the Vice-President might properly perform the duties of President during the latter's life time. One is the case when the President should determine for himself that he was incapable of performing duties which the public service required to be performed and should invite the Vice-President to preside temporarily. This is analogous to the law and practice in most of our city and other municipal corporations, where, under similar charter provisions, the Mayor vacates his office, and the President of the Common Council or other designated official takes his place temporarily. That difficulties might arise in this case from an unscrupulous or ambitious Vice-President is true, but they would not be likely to be serious. And, at all events, it seems to be a case under the Constitution. The other case might arise when the President was disabled for a long time, or,

as by insanity, was incapable of making the proper request, or even of resigning. A similar difficulty arose recently in our own State in the case of a judicial officer. In such case, when the request does not or cannot emanate from the President, the disability should be adjudicated and declared by a competent authority, as the Supreme Court, and the Vice-President invested with the office by a competent decree or judgment. Whether the Supreme Court, whose judic'd power extends "to all cases in law and equit, arising under this Constitution," now possesses that power is another

interesting question. Interpretation. HIS WATCH ENDED.

The Death of Abraham Flavell, who was

Conspicuous Among the Millerites. Abraham Flavell, one of the best-known men in Newark, died vesterday, aged 79 years, For nearly half a century he kept a large bakery at Commerce and Market streets, but it was oftener as Fiavell, the Millerite, than as a maker of bread that the people of the city spoke of him. He was a conspicuous participant in he Millerite agitations of 1844, 1854, and 1859. and was among those who took part in the Watch of 1866. No one was more confident nual profit, to have the Boston World's Fair willing the views of his sect. In 1843 he sold five acres of land, that are now included in Work of the New York committee to get money pledged for their proposed site, outside of the railroad subscriptions.

In one poured out money more freely in propagating the views of his sect. In 1843 he sold five acres of land, that are now included in Prospect Foreign the first Millerite pledged for their proposed site, outside of the paper printed in this country. The pournal passed into the respect to the paper printed in this country. The pournal passed into the respect to the paper printed in this country. The pournal passed into the respect to the paper printed in this country. The pournal passed into the respect to the paper printed in this country. The pournal passed into the respect to the paper printed in the respect to the paper printed and paper printed in the respect to the paper printed and paper printed in the respect to the paper printed and paper printed and paper printed are paper printed and paper printed and paper printed are paper printed and paper printed than he in predicting the end of the world, and troops necessary for its defence, since that work of the New York committee to get money conds published in Newark the first Millerite

to an end by disbursing a second modest for-time that he had imade.

At the close of the memorable Watch of 1850, when the Millerties expected Car sit of reappear on Easter morning, many singular stories were related of him and generally believed. It was said he gave away bread just before the day of the expected coming of the Lord, and also placed many loaves on his roof for angers to eat. He was credited with putting on ascension rotes and siting down to wait for his transla-tion to the skies. Speaking of these oil re-ports interpret to say I had ascension rotes.

s ately be said to the writer:
They used to say I had ascension robes
to the say I had ascension robes
to the said family, but that wasn't
Neither did I out breat on my roof. If I
all away to the poor I guess there was no

They are ashamed evertheir past mistakes."

be said. "but I regard our disappointments as ford a truit of our latte. I sell believe we can find our from estady of the Sympure propheses when the Lord win appear. I we make mistakes the fault is not in the prophecies, but it our interpretation of them."

Mr. Flaved had a thorough a spinintance with the Biber and sound repeating operhous of it. He had because in mistakes, and was reme the for his honesy and kin interpretationess. He had the single manners, and was reme the for his honesy and kin interpretationess. He had the simple is an interpretation of the strangers to be a Friend.

The Use of Petroleum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I have read with interest your "First Discoverers of Petroleom.
It does not appear from that a title that the not of was
so more in ignorance of the existence of petroleom or of

its morning properties as of the mothers or uniques medical by proper distribution and chemical restment in refining it and next from the motority to severe or constructs lamp in which to consume the product. This is bed begin berned in such family as the world presented there is no dealer, but with equal tenture is all cases. This was enough to the constituents of petroleum approximating exparts of each or and the parts of each group. This new soluted so time an admixture of exagen that the surrounding air could not supply it; hence the fail-are to utilize potrolouis for illuminating suspecs, for the sure abundant and unconsumed carrier made it a nuclminimum of its popular use. Nor rould it have been brought into use with success in this country had not a lamp beet downed that supplied the processors and out of exygen by the use of a glass chimner acting in con-lination with the perforated borner as a flux, tous ere-aning a current of exygen in contact with the flame of the wirk, and making a project combination. When the writer first made the discovers that he could attice the petaleum for all maintains too in this lattice which was decised. specially for real off, he succeeded in burning out about one-half the contents of the lains, when the dama would partis die out. This difficulty he proceded after much experimenting by an afterstance of distilled resonant which not only obviated thus defect, but added many decross to the antity of the oil activist explication. Upon applantan, a petral was greated from for this contound, but subsequent process s and imployments reader it seeina Stilli is possible by this complimation, made the value yage is explicated at those in present us At a study on years and the cost. But I wante this to explain why the first disc venues of

the communities properties of retrologic based to succeed in obligate it we are article of reduners with it was the fortune of the writer to succeed with it in 1867.

A. C. Pannis.

Naw York, Aug. 8.

To Save the President's Life.

THE INABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT, LOST AND FOUND AT CONEY ISLAND. Some of the Things Restored to their Owners

at Manhattan Beach. On the "Lost and Found" bulletin at Manhattan Beach yesterday was a list of twenty or thirty articles for which owners were wanted. comprising lewelry, canes, umbrellas, pocketbooks, apparel, and, in fact, a wide assortment of useful and valuable things. The descriptions furnished were sufficient to attract the eve of the owners of the property, but not sufficiently explicit to enable the wrong person to claim the property. All that was necessary to enable the rightful owner to obtain his goods was to furnish an accurate description to Capt. Wilkinson of the Manhattan Beach police,

Are there no inquiries for lost property that rou cannot recover?" inquired a reporter. "Look on the bulletin there and you will see

that the only owner in search of lost properry is a lady who wants to get back a threecornered lace-edged white head wrap, while we have on hand hundreds of dollars' worth of stuff

have on hand hundreds of dollars' worth of stuff for which we want owners."

"What is the favorite place to lose articles?"

"Many are dropped on the trains and in the depots. We have restored non-ulerable quantity already this senson. Mrs. E. Orton lost a gold bracelet in the Marine Railway depot, and recovered it from seeing it advertised on our bulletin five days afterward. People are apt to be jostied and crowded going through the doors of the Marine Railway, and we often plek up things there. We restored Mrs. Augustus Graft her pocketbook containing \$4.96 and two railroad tickets found there. Mrs. Teresa Boerch also got back her bracelet.

"A great many things are picked up on the trains from New York and in the waiting rooms, We returned a satchel which Mr. A. Lozer left in a waiting room, a silk cape which Mrs. H. M. Peckham, Jr., left in the cars, a pair of bathing trunks to Mr. Patella which he left in his soat, gatchels to Mr. J. Kuntz and Mr. Scheiner which they had left in the waiting room, a book of railread powers to Mr. A. Lovier myber had

seat, eatchels to Mr. J. Kuntz and Mr. Scheiner which they had left in the waiting room, a book of railroad passes to Mr. A. Levein which he had dropped at the exits an overcoat which Mr. Burton of the Oriental left on the train, and a bathing suit to Mr. Sanguetta.

Burton of the Oriental left on the train, and a bathing suit to Mr. Sauguetta.

"Among the lucky ones to get back hats that have blown off their heads while on the trains have blown off their heads while on the trains have been Mrs. F. W. Martin and John Smith.

"Lots of things are found lying around the hotel plantae, on the seats by the music stand, and on the settees by the buiktnead. Mr. John D. Cochrane got back a handsome silk sash left on a seat of the plaza. Mr. F. W. Fuller got back a black silk sacque, found on one of the seats in front of the band stand. A gentleman was found unconscious on the beach one night, and we took charge of his gold watch, chain, a check, and \$16 in money for him until morning. A plaid shawl was returned to G. Winthrop, a satchel to Henry Blasi, and another satchel to Edwin Knight of Lomlon, England, Mr. C. Haward of Oswego was fortunate enough to get back a rubber sack, an umbrella, and a shawl strap. Mrs. Margaret Leo recovered a pocketbook containing \$2.40 and some tickets. Mr. Eppstein got back a shawl.

"Even umbrellas are returned. Mr. Samuel

and imposite to entorce vaccination under penaltics and proceedings continued on the train. Mr. Samuel State of the state Epostein got back a snawl. Even umbreilas are returned. Mr. Samuel

bayed printed in this country. The journal passed into the possession of another man, and Mr. Flavell lost all that he had invested in it. What property he had left be gave for the cause in the Watch of 1844, in which year he and other Millerites held meetings in a large tent in Military Park. In 1854 he proved his faith in his prediction that the earth would then come to an end by disbursing a second modest fortime that the had made.

At the class of the memorable Watch of 1859, when the Milerites expected coming of the Lord, and also of the gave away bread just before the day of the expected coming of the Lord, and also, placed many loaves on this roof for angels to eat. He was credited with putting on assension

I will be Land in World

Many think the easy victory of Mr. Renshaw in last week's lawn tenus characteriship will result in a revolution in that popular game. I sincerely hope not as it away to the poor I guess there was no ten trait."

In interview to his store from all parts of the to receive the bread. During all the Wash has was an earnest promote at the public meant.

In interview the bread. During all the Wash has was an earnest promote at the public meant.

In interview the bread of promote for the Second to the published numbered of forty-live pages of "A Voice of Warning." In this he bread in their necessary of the published numbered of forty-live pages of the first page was an abstract to the first and the new of the first limit grave and science seeming as it was to water in success to the wash as the "Readiaw anastes." It by no means to lowe that a general attempt at their adortion would be advessible. It would result, I this in the improvement of law tenns of the king of the first many ordinary ordinary or ordinary ordinary or ordinary or ordinary ord Interesting as it was to watch dventises junes him, overcashamed overtheir past mistakes," day to me his own whole. Everything come of

Mr. Lawrence Jerome of New York has a niceae who is the worst Lord Release to the law. Not only the transfer to the law t

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Half a Game of Cricket. From the Lamber Park.

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SUNDEANS.

-The snow bank in Tuckerman's ravine, in the White Mountains, is now ten feet deep,

-The circulation of fiction from the Boston Public Library is only 43 per cent, of the whole -A San Francisco trick is to neatly cover

ag oil silver can with tinfoil, and induce an expert to -Major Gossitt had been a widower only

three months at Chattaneoga before he was seed to breach of provise to marry, -In London it is expected that a small batch of peers will be announced before the close of the present session of Parliament,

-The baggage taken by the Crown Prince

and Princess of Germany and their suite to Norris Castle in England weighed nearly eight tons.

-Vennor predicts cool weather next week. But he promised the same comfortable temperature for those dreadfully hot days of last week.

-There is a girl in Litchfield, Mass., who can see only distant objects with one eye, and with the other only near ones greatly magnified, -Two new wood pulp factories were put

in operation in Norway in 1880, and eight of the filmsteen old ones were enlarged. Six more are about to be built -" Here I go," cried Overkenner. "Good

morning," and he waved a smiling adien to his compan-ions on a St. Louis wharf, plunged into the water, and drowned himself. -The British Government gives a handome premium to builders of torpedo boats if the speed

of their vessels is in excess of the specification and Mesers. Thorney croft received \$2.5-0 in this way -Lady Walter Campbell, wife of the Lord training for business in Wall street, is regarded as one of the London beauties. She is the daughter of a Manches-ter manufacturer, and had a large fortune.

-The Rev. George W. Williams, a member of the Ohio Legislature, is a negro. A year ago be was sung a Columbus hotel for refusing to board him on account of his color. Now a Columbus hotel keeper is suing Williams for failing to pay a board bill.

-Consul Wilson writes that Palestine is fast asleep. There is only one good wagon road in all the Holy Land, the one leading from Jerusalem to Jaffs: the newspapers are two small, feeble lichrew sheets; and the railroad improvements are yet to be made. -The Princess Louise was present at an

influential Landon meeting to consider the abatement of the smoke nuisance in London. Dr. Siemens F. R. R. recommended the use of gas for heating purposes as the most effectual means of preventing smoke, and Sir Hepry Thompson and other medical gentlemen concurred. -Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., has given notice

the "undoubted failure of vaccination to prevent ent

and impolitic to entorce vaccination under penalties upon those who regard it as unadvisable or dangerous!

nearrest. The Britan tops the roll. One-third of all the beer brewed annually in Europe is produced in the Eug-lish islands. Counting men, women, and children every native of Great Britain drinks nearly 143 quarts of hear in a year, whereas Germans drink only 54, and Austrians

no more than 3L -A Union College professor went on a trip to I was. While driving there with a turner for a companion they came to a deep stream. The processor swam across, and the farmer was drewned; not lege man's escape was not altegether pleasurity offected, for he had stripped howelf for the weige, his riches were swept away with the wagen, and he had to will maked several miles, designer women on the way latel.

he could get any covering -A woman in a Philadelphia suborb professes to practise the fines and Sie as in trouble file with a thing t final man posity to also afterned as a process some a Sie field 200 from Mr. While it is payabled. cashing a section of Mr. V. F., and slid the ware a section to the first of the section of the section of the section of the first of the section of the sec wavelerry, she secontrol the amoney, and united all test Miss Waller had paid her burdonny. The exposure or not

double dealing is likely be roin her ! usiness. -Widower Belknap was President of the Chainman ladge of Kalaints of the Payamid at the Willow Porter was Vice President The same to and stances it was natural that the walcons as touch agree to marry. The know is a rad the finest possible set of lake to me so that she mucht look her heat go ultrile for the wedning. But when any hi-

-Alfred Le Petit, the Fremsh carboturists. who wantly employed in takents or one has the extension of the latter than the part has a result of the contract of the latter than the latte polaring ton at the Stallana. A draw of the second block as on old degrar women, and selected with the legend, "Truy pion Italy, who does not care to the has drawn lowerspon his live tell has been ended time brought shout at floweress in Section 4 and a color of Section 1 in our 2 was the meaning as inted. The horn all all all 1

-Evangelist Mondy is an leave ring to brake if suchay and it we show it he follows to be because the and transported Whether hances, and to be be a classical transported to the such as a such as a contract to the second transport transport transport to the second transport tran summer guth ring at ellegation was the following and improvement. The chraywood of the about starting away from all the errors, so ing Sack prompts to an effection, a feet Conserva-tic Facilities Sa. of A Translated in April 1977. Infactly of Worldon-Heiner & Schause M. V. . . and the closes by an hitemaria and an and sold in Soldier will be and all the Death of an I minent French Pastor.

For the Pastor.

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The death is unnotineed of Mr. Horney Moned.

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